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ABSTRACT

This seventh annual report covers the activities of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) from October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1978. The nature and goals of NCLIS are described, and its role in the planning of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS) is detailed. Other NCLIS activities discussed include the role of the school library media program, computer network protocol, American National Standards Committee Z39, the bibliographic control of nonprint media, library photocopying, the advisory committee on the national periodicals system, the Library of Congress national database project, NCLIS participation with other organizations, administration and staffing, and the forecast for the coming year. Appendices provide the text of the NCLIS Act, a summary of national program goals, WHCLIS materials, advisory committee member lists, a list of NCLIS publications, a list of NCLIS-supported contracts and task forces, and a fiscal statement. (FM)

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National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

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ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS
1977-1978

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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30 April 1979

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor of transmitting to you the seventh Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). This report is submitted in accordance with Section 5(a)7 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (Public Law 91-345 as amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802), and covers the twelve month period from October 1, 1977, through September 30, 1978.

One of the most important tasks for the Commission during the past year has been the coordination and management of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. This Conference is vitally important to our nation at this time, and it will bring needed focus to bear on matters of public policy regarding improved library and information services for our citizens. The Conference process began with a series of pre-conferences in the states and territories. By the end of the Fiscal Year, eighteen of these pre-conferences had been held, and most of the planning for the Conference itself, which will be held late in 1979, is well underway. The Commission intends to continue its diligent efforts to insure that the Conference is a complete success. We feel sure that important new opportunities and initiatives will be identified as a result of the Conference, and the Commission must be responsive to these.

The White House Conference is only one of several Commission activities. During the year, the Commission continued its activities under the general guidelines established in its National Program. In doing this, the Commission addressed itself to a number of pressing problems facing the library and information service communities. The ongoing business of the Commission included the completion of three Commission Task Force assignments. One of these task forces examined the role of the school libraries in a national network. Another developed technical specifications for computerized information exchange. And a third task force evaluated and made recommendations regarding the structure and organization of standardization efforts for library services.

NCLIS continues to cooperate closely with other Federal agencies, especially the Library of Congress, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the National Science Foundation. We have also been involved with the interests and concerns of the many professional organizations in the library and information science communities. In all of these efforts we have been mindful of the need to provide more effective services to all our nation's citizens.

This is the last annual report that will be submitted to you under my chairmanship. As Chairman of the Commission since its inception eight years ago, I have found these formative years a rewarding experience and one in which it has been a privilege to participate.

The nation's library and information needs are great. The Commission has tried to be responsive to those needs, and has provided, for the first time, a National Program for meeting them. The realization of that program lies ahead, but with the continued support of the Administration and the Congress in helping to implement it, I am confident that the Commission will be able to perform a genuine service to the nation.

Sincerely,

Frederick Burkhardt

Frederick Burkhardt
Chairman

Enclosure

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Introduction

This is the seventh annual report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), covering the twelve-month period from October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1978.

One of the most important tasks for the Commission during the past year has been the coordination and management of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Because of the overriding significance of the Conference, this annual report touches on Conference activities in some detail. This Conference is vitally important to our nation at this time, and it will bring needed focus to bear on matters of public policy regarding improved library and information services for our citizens. The Conference process began with a series of pre-conferences in the states and territories. By the end of the Fiscal Year, eighteen of these pre-conferences had been held, and most of the planning for the Conference itself, which will be held late in 1979, is well underway. The Commission intends to continue its diligent efforts to ensure that the Conference is a complete success. We feel sure that important new opportunities and initiatives will be identified as a result of the Conference, and the Commission must be ready to respond to these.

The White House Conference is only one of several Commission activities. During the year, the Commission continued under the general guidelines established in its National Program. In doing this, the Commission addressed itself to a number of pressing problems facing the library and information service communities. The ongoing business of the Commission included the completion of three Commission Task Force assignments. One of these task forces identified the role of the school libraries in a national network. Another developed technical specifications for computerized information exchange. And a third task force evaluated and made recommendations regarding the structure and organization of standardization efforts for library services.

Besides these task forces, two projects established by the Commission submitted their reports. Other work sponsored by the Commission included the establishment of an Advisory Committee for a National Periodicals System. This committee will give the Commission valuable advice on proposed methods to improve access to the periodical literature. Also, an important study on the configuration of a nationwide bibliographic data base was begun. And the Commission continues to work closely with other Federal agencies and profes-

sional societies whose interests lie in the areas of library and information services.

This annual report begins with some general information about the Commission, followed by a report on the White House Conference, and concluding with a report on the ongoing work of the Commission. The appendices give background information on the Commission itself, its committees, task forces and publications, and finally, the fiscal statement.

The Commission

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, (NCLIS) was created in 1970 by Public Law 91-345 as a permanent, independent Federal agency within the Executive Branch. The charge to the Commission contained in that law is to develop and recommend to the Congress and the President plans for the provision of library and information services and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, state, and local levels necessary to meet the library and information needs of the nation more effectively. The complete text of the enabling legislation that established the Commission can be found in Appendix I.

The National Program for Library and Information Services

Early in its history, NCLIS directed its energies toward the preparation of a document broadly outlining a National Program for Library and Information Services.The document, entitled "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action," seeks to provide a framework for the development of a cohesive pattern of library and information services for the people of the United States. The document reflects comments received by the Commission in hundreds of letters from organizations and private individuals, through testimony given at many regional hearings throughout the country, and from opinions gathered at seminars and open forums conducted through the professional societies. An understanding of the Program Document is essential to a full comprehension of the Commission's activities, and a summary of the Document is contained in Appendix II.

The Program Document has been adopted as a basic policy statement of the Commission. But the document should not be thought of as "set in concrete." It is a flexible, dynamic, long-range plan which will undergo constant scrutiny and revision. When a modification of the Program Document becomes appropriate, the Commission will endeavor to change it.

The Commission's Goal

The Commission's current goal is to develop a plan for a flexible network of information services to meet the immediate and foreseeable information requirements of the greatest possible number of people.

In pursuing this goal, the Commission is guided by the ideal adopted in the Program Document:

> To eventually provide every individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access to that part of the total information resource which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural and leisure-time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition or level of intellectual achievement.

Members of the Commission

The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. As of September 30, 1978 the Commission consisted of the following:

Frederick Burkhardt (Chairman), President-Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies, Bennington, Vermont (1980)

Bessie Boehm Moore (Vice Chairman), Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas (1978)

Joseph Becker, President, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Los Angeles, California (1979)

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Robert W. Burns, Jr., Assistant Director of Libraries for Research Services, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado (1981)*

Daniel W. Casey, Member, New York State Board of Regents Advisory Council on Libraries, and Past President of the American Library Trustee Association, Syracuse, New York (1978)

Carlos A. Cuadra, President, Cuadra Associates, Inc., Santa Monica, California (1979)

Joan H. Gross, Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development/Region II., New York, New York (1982)*

Clara Stanton Jones, Former Director, Detroit Public Library, and Former President, American Library Association, Oakland, California (1982)*

Marian P. Leith, Assistant Director, and Federal Program Director, State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina (1980)

Frances H. Naftalin, President, Minneapolis Public Library Board, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1982)*

Horace E. Tate, Executive Director, Georgia Association of Educators, and State Senator, Atlanta, Georgia (1981)*

John E. Velde, Jr., Hollywood, California, and Peoria, Illinois (1979)

Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California (1978)

Mildred E. Younger, Member, Board of Directors, Los Angeles, Library Association, Los Angeles, California (1980)

Members whose names are followed by an asterisk were appointed during the current Fiscal Year.

The appointments of Mr. Burns and Dr. Tate will run through July 19, 1981. They are replacing, respectively, Andrew A. Aines and Catherine D. Scott, whose terms have expired. The terms of the other newly appointed Commissioners will run through July 19, 1982. Mrs. Gross will replace Ralph A. Renick, Mrs. Jones will replace Louis A. Lerner, and Mrs. Naftalin will replace Martin Goland. Messrs. Renick, Lerner, and Goland's terms have expired.

One other appointment is pending before Congress at this time. Charles Benton, Chairman of the Board of Films, Inc., of Wilmette, Illinois, has been nominated by President Carter to fill the unexpired term of Frederick Burkhardt, the current Chairman. Chairman Burkhardt has indicated his desire to step down from the Commission in order to dedicate more time to his pressing scholarly commitments. Upon his confirmation by the Senate, Mr. Benton will succeed Dr. Burkhardt as member and Chairman of the Commission and his term will run through July 19, 1980.

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services

One of the most important responsibilities of the Commission during the next two years is its coordination and management of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. The Conference, to be held in the fall of 1979, will provide a unique opportunity to secure a renewed sense of direction from the citizenry for the delivery of library and information services at all levels. A substantial undertaking will be to assist delegates in obtaining this new sense of direction. The Conference must crystallize an awareness of major trends in our society generally and provide a means through which the delegates may clearly foresee both the developing role of libraries and the importance of information services. Only through an understanding of the nation's pressing information needs can the shape of new services to fill those needs emerge. Undoubtedly the Conference will provide new direction for the Commission as well and will give new focus to specific implementation plans which deserve greater emphasis.

Origins of the Conference

The idea of holding the White House Conference was first proposed in 1957. Library Trustee Channing Bete of Greenfield, Massachusetts, made the proposal to the American Library Trustee Association, a division of the American Library Association. Widespread public support for the idea resulted in Congressional passage of a joint resolution in December 1974, which was signed into Public Law 93-568 by President Ford on December 31, 1974. In May 1977, President Carter signed the FY 1977 supplemental budget request that provided a $3.5 million appropriation for the Conference itself.

Presidential Support

Four of our Presidents have given support to the concept of the White House Conference. Presidents Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Jimmy Carter have all made public statements encouraging the Conference to closely assess the present and future needs of the people with respect to libraries and information services.

In August 1976, Presidential Candidate Jimmy Carter issued a

campaign statement on the White House Conference which said, in part:

> "If we are to succeed in developing libraries to their full service potential, we must have the interest and participation of large numbers of the American public. This Conference should be the culmination of an extensive process of citizen involvement in library policy, making its beginning at the grass-roots. . . . Results from the state conferences can be pooled at the White House Conference. We will then have a sound foundation upon which to devise complementary local, state and Federal plans for library and information services in the decade ahead."

The Conference makes its final report and recommendations to the President, and his continuing support is crucial to its ultimate success.

The Conference Goal

Public Law 93-568 sets forth the following goal for the White House Conference: "To develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public" consistent with seven considerations set forth in the law:

1. "Access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government.
2. "The preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of libraries and information centers.
3. "The growth and augmentation of the Nation's libraries and information centers are essential if all Americans are to have reasonable access to adequate services of libraries and information centers.
4. "New achievements in technology offer a potential for enabling libraries and information centers to serve the public more fully, expeditiously, and economically.
5. "Maximum realization of the potential inherent in the use of advanced technology by libraries and information centers requires cooperation through planning for, and coordination of, the services of libraries and information centers.
6. "The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is developing plans for meeting national needs for library and information services and for coordinating activities to meet those needs.

7. "Productive recommendations for expanding access to libraries and information centers will require public understanding and support as well as that of public and private libraries and information centers."

The entire text of the law calling for the Conference may be found in Appendix IIIA.

Conference Participation

In a sense, the White House Conference can be described as a kind of "national town meeting." To ensure participation from a broad spectrum of Americans in the White House Conference, the law provides that the fifty states, six territories, American Indians on or near reservations, and the District of Columbia each conduct a pre-White House Conference to develop issues and select delegates to the National Conference. Two-thirds of the participants at the state and territorial conferences and at the White House Conference must be lay citizens—users and potential users of library and information services—and one-third must come from the library and information science community. The 568 official delegates to the National Conference are chosen by a formula based on the size of their respective Congressional delegations. An additional 105 delegates-at-large will also participate as official delegates. The 428 non-voting delegates will include 238 alternates from the states and territories.

Advisory Committee

To provide guidance to the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities regarding the White House Conference, Public Law 93-568 authorized the establishment of a 28-member Advisory Committee. Members are appointed by the President, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman of the NCLIS. The Advisory Committee is composed of business, professional, civic and government leaders.

During the year, the Advisory Committee met three times. Subcommittees have been formed to consider particular aspects of the conference. These include subcommittees for Public Information, for Special Constituencies, for State/Territorial matters, and for Issues. A listing of the members of the Advisory Committee may be found in Appendix IVA.

State and Territorial Pre-Conferences

A key element in the White House Conference process is the series of pre-conferences held in states and territories across the nation. Through these pre-conferences, the great diversity of advice and

thinking that begins at the grass-roots can be incorporated into the deliberations of the Conference itself. As of September 30, 1978, eighteen state and territorial conferences had been held. The first was held in the state of Georgia in mid-September 1977. Seventeen more occurred during the current Fiscal Year, and a final thirty-nine will be held between October 1, 1978 and April 30, 1979. The planning and conducting of each pre-conference is the responsibility of the respective state and territorial library agency, but very extensive technical assistance and support is provided to each agency by WHCLIS staff members explicitly assigned to particular state conference planning activities. The conference staff has diligently prepared a set of advisory memoranda to assist in almost every aspect of pre-conference planning. Such topics as public relations, arrangements, delegate selection, and preparation of final reports have all been covered in much detail. These memoranda help to provide broader consistency and to give a welcome boost to the planning process.

While the primary product of a pre-conference is usually a set of resolutions for consideration at the White House Conference, the pre-conferences have often had a direct and beneficial effect on the states themselves. Rational planning of library programs at the state level has been significantly enhanced as a by-product of the pre-conference activity. A complete list of the pre-conferences and their dates can be found in Appendix IIIB.

Theme Conferences

Three "theme conferences" have also been planned to further assist the delegates in understanding issues at the Conference itself. The first of these theme conferences—a conference on funding—has already occurred. This conference looked at Federal funding patterns and priorities for library and information services as they relate to trends in Federal, state, and local funding generally. It was perhaps auspicious that the first part of this conference was held during the same week as the passage in California of Proposition 13. Since much of the present funding for public libraries is derived from the property tax, this matter was of special concern. Two more theme conferences will be held before the White House Conference. A conference on governance will be held in Pittsburgh in November 1978, and a conference on literacy will be held in Washington during April 1979. Observations and suggestions made at each of these three conferences will be brought together for scrutiny by the delegates in their deliberations at the White House Conference.

Involvement of Professional Organizations

NCLIS has invited professional associations and special interest groups in the library and information services field to identify their particular issues and concerns. These groups provide still another source of important input for the White House Conference. The informed opinion of the professional community is a valuable asset to the Conference, and the Commission hopes that the specialized experience and awareness of this community can be presented in a structured way for consideration by the delegates. Several groups, including the American Society for Information Science, the American Library Association, and the Special Libraries Association, have indicated their intention to write issue papers and other background documentation for the White House Conference.

Conference Staff Activities

With the pre-conference phase of the overall conference process well underway, the WHCLIS staff responsible for conference planning is now beginning to turn its attention to details of the White House Conference itself. Since it is a major expectation that the Conference will recommend policy directions for the 1980's, considerable care must be taken to ensure that delegates to the Conference are prepared to participate effectively. In order to accomplish this, one aspect of planning involves giving close attention to the informational materials that will be provided to each delegate. Fact sheets, filmstrips, overviews, booklets, and background papers are all part of the information package now being designed. As the final pre-conferences are held, pre-conference issues and recommendations must be distilled and thematically structured in a form which facilitates understanding and ready discussion. Speakers and discussion leaders must also be identified. Details of room scheduling, travel arrangements and other logistic considerations, while seemingly routine, require careful attention. The Conference staff has been moving along steadily in all these areas by developing a comprehensive set of plans that will allow delegates to devote their energies fully to the important tasks which they will be called on to perform.

Ongoing Commission Activities

As a permanent, independent agency of the Federal government, the Commission has continuing responsibilities for overseeing the improvement of library and information services. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Commission engages in a variety of activities as part of its regular business. To bring specific problems into focus, the Commission frequently establishes a task force made up of members of the particular community most directly involved with the problem at hand. During the year, three previously established task forces concluded their work and issued final reports. One of these task forces dealt with the role of school libraries as part of a nationwide network. The other two task forces both addressed problems of standards, though from very different points of view. The first of these developed a proposed standard for computerized communication, while the second looked at the overall standardization process as carried out by one of our national standardization committees. The recommendations of these task forces are each contained in their final reports and serve to guide both the Commission and the community at large.

Besides these task forces, important findings were contained in two reports produced by special study projects established by the Commission. The first of these deals with the difficulties of obtaining reliable bibliographic access to nonprint materials. The second project was completed during the previous Fiscal Year but its report was not published until the current year. This study deals with library photocopying in the United States, and provides a benchmark against which the impact of the new Copyright Law can be measured.

Other work sponsored by the Commission includes the establishment of an Advisory Committee for a National Periodicals System. This Committee will give the Commission valuable advice on methods to improve access to the periodical literature. Also, an important study on the configuration of a nationwide bibliographic data base was begun. This summary touches the highlights of the more significant efforts the Commission has been involved in during the current year.

Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program

This task force was formed as a result of an expressed concern that the role of school library media centers has not been fully considered

in discussions aimed at defining a nationwide network. The task force completed its work during the year and issued its final report. In setting about its work, the task force determined that it would assess the current status of school library media centers and work toward developing a concept of the potential role of school libraries relative to networking.

The task force met several times and held two open forums during meetings of the American Library Association (ALA). These forums, co-sponsored by ALA and the American Association of School Librarians (AASL), publicly presented some of the initial considerations of the task force and elicited input from educators and professional librarians working with children and young adults.

The final report of the task force is entitled, *The Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking*. The report recognizes the essential part that school libraries can play in a nationwide resource sharing network. Through networking, young people will have a full opportunity to gain exposure to the variety of information resources they will need in later life. The document establishes the rationale for inclusion of the school library media program in networking endeavors, analyzes the contributions school libraries can make, studies the benefits to users, touches on inherent problems, and finally, makes a number of recommendations targeted toward agencies and specific group actions.

Task Force on Computer Network Protocol

This task force completed its work during the year and issued its final report. If a coherent nationwide network of library and information services is to emerge, some part of that network will almost certainly involve computers. The task force addressed itself to a fundamental problem in computerized communications: presently, a great many information services for libraries—especially bibliographic services—are being implemented on different hardware configurations all across the country. In order to make these different services available on a nationwide basis, certain new standards must be developed that specify the procedures for carrying on a computer-to-computer dialogue in a nationwide bibliographic network.

The task force report, *A Computer Network Protocol for Library and Information Science Applications*, may form the basis for standardization in this important area. The report outlines methods for ensuring efficient and accurate communication regardless of differences in computer architecture or operating systems.

As such, the proposed protocol represents the clearing away of a major, time-consuming, technical roadblock which would otherwise impede the establishment of a coherent nationwide library network. The document also points to several areas which need further inves-

tigation. Among these are provision for the orderly growth and extension of the protocol, a "registry" of conventions regarding its use, and further research into standards for message content. The report also recommends that some means be sought for testing the concepts contained in the protocol in a realistic environment. Without such a test, the protocol recommendations will remain an unfinished first step toward intersystem communications. Subsequent work at the Library of Congress has helped prepare an implementation plan for such a test and the Library of Congress monitored the contract for this plan.

Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39

A remarkably complex set of standards underlies the provision of effective library and information services. Responsibility for overseeing the development of a large number of those standards falls to the Z39 Committee of the American National Standards Institute. The ANSI Z39 Committee has been an important focus for the creation and adoption of standards pertaining to library work, documentation, and related publishing practices since its inception in 1939. Yet the effort has depended for its existence on the patience and goodwill of a few individuals who have contributed their time and enthusiasm to this cause.

A task force was established to look at the present arrangements under which the standards committee operates and to make recommendations that would establish those operations on a sound and reliable basis. The task force was jointly sponsored by NCLIS, the National Science Foundation and the Council on Library Resources. Meetings of the task force began during the previous Fiscal Year, and ended with a final report issued in the current year. The report makes a number of recommendations to ensure a stable future for this standard-making activity. In general, it sets out the requirements for a planned and carefully managed approach to standards development. The report recommends an expansion of the scope of the Committee and discusses organizational alternatives, appropriate membership, possible sites for a secretariat, and the all-important question of funding. Without appropriate funding, the Committee cannot hope to take the aggressive posture needed for developing the many standards so vitally necessary to the library and information science community.

Bibliographic Control of Nonprint Media

Increasingly, the material available through libraries is being produced in forms other than the traditional printed form. Films,

phonodiscs, audio cassettes, videotapes, slides and a wide variety of other formats are becoming more and more popular. Yet the ability to access this material through currently available bibliographic tools is quite inconsistent. Descriptive standards for cataloging are much better suited to traditional printed materials, and the bibliographic files that have been developed give proportionately better access to these works.

The Commission, in conjunction with the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), has taken the first steps toward correcting this serious gap in bibliographic coverage by undertaking an inventory of existing bibliographic files on nonprint media and an analysis of the elements in the records of each file. This survey confirmed the need for improvement, since it uncovered the fact that the only data element common to all of the bibliographic files examined was the title.

Another step in the process was the development of a preliminary set of specifications for bibliographic records of nonprint media. Papers identifying these preliminary specifications were widely discussed at sessions of national meetings of three major concerned professional societies, the Association of Educational Communications and Technology, the American Library Association, and the American Society for Information Science.

The final report of this project takes into account many of the suggestions received during these discussion sessions. The report, entitled *Problems in Bibliographic Access to Non-Print Materials: Final Report*, is due to be published early in 1979. This document explores attitudinal problems as well as operational impediments that prevent incorporating bibliographic data relating to audiovisual materials into ongoing network activities. The study found that most of the elements necessary to build a successful bibliographic network for audiovisual materials are already in place. The report emphasizes the use of recognized cataloging standards, and suggests that a further study should be initiated touching on overall economic and management questions and integration with larger networking efforts.

Library Photocopying in the United States

During the previous Fiscal Year, NCLIS joined forces with the National Science Foundation and the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) to support a national study of photocopying in all types of libraries. The study was published at the beginning the current Fiscal Year and provides valuable information on the volume and characteristics of library photocopying in the United States. Completed just prior to the effective date of the new Copyright Law, the study can now serve as a benchmark against which changes in photocopy practices as a result of the

new law can be measured. This project represents a particularly important piece of research that can aid the Congress in understanding the likely effects of the Copyright Law.

Advisory Committee on the National Periodicals System

During the year, NCLIS took further steps to implement the recommendations of its earlier task force on Access to Periodicals. The study produced by that task force, entitled *Effective Access to the Periodical Literature, A National Program*, envisioned the establishment of a three-level National Periodicals Systems. In this system Level 1 would consist of local, state and regional library systems responsible for meeting a substantial portion of routine needs for periodicals. Level 2 would comprise a comprehensive periodicals collection dedicated for lending and photocopy service to meet the majority of unfulfilled requests derived from Level 1. Initially, a single National Periodicals Center would be developed, but experience and demand may warrant more than one. Level 3 would be created from existing national libraries and other unique collections used to back up the first two levels. Two of the recommendations from the task force were that a design study of the proposed Center be undertaken, and that an NCLIS Advisory Committee on the entire system be formed.

The Council on Library Resources, at the request of the Library of Congress, has conducted the design study, and that work has resulted in a technical development plan. At about the same time, NCLIS designated an Advisory Committee on the National Periodicals System. Among other things, this Committee will review the technical development plan and give its advice to the Commission. The members of this Committee are listed in Appendix IVB.

Library of Congress National Data Base Project

The Commission continued its sponsorship of a study, which is being carried out at the Library of Congress, concerned with the design of a national data base configuration for bibliographic information. A particularly important aspect of this study is that it focuses on the provision of authority control systems across institutional boundaries. The bibliographic control systems used in our nation's libraries are many and varied. If a comprehensive approach to using the valuable cataloging data developed as part of each system is ever to become a reality, many questions must be resolved regarding the compatibility of these disparate schemes. Some of the background tasks underway as part of this study are:

1. An analysis of the various cataloging rules and subject heading systems followed by the nation's libraries.

2. Investigation of the reference tools used and required for determining authority relationships.
3. A statistical analysis of the entire Library of Congress machine-readable cataloging file to determine properties of its data elements and the dynamics of its growth as compared with derivative files.

Eventually, as a result of this and similar studies, it should be possible to distribute some of the responsibilities for authority control to many different agencies participating in the construction of a widely distributed bibliographic data base.

Participation with Other Organizations

The Commission continues to work closely with other federal agencies involved with libraries and information services. Aside from the fact that the Librarian of Congress serves as a member of the Commission, a number of NCLIS activities have involved a strong working relationship with the Network Development Office at the Library of Congress. Another active and continuing relationship is with the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources (OLLR) of the U.S. Office of Education (USOE). At a meeting of the Commission during the past year, the Director of OLLR briefed the Commissioners and exchanged ideas on the programs now administered by the Office. As has been noted elsewhere in this report, support for standardization efforts has been jointly coordinated with the National Science Foundation (NSF). Continuing staff contact is also maintained at appropriate levels with staff of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the Federal Library Committee (FLC), the Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE), and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) of the Department of Commerce.

Beyond this, joint support has been continued on behalf of the Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control (CCNBC) together with the Council on Library Resources (CLR) and NSF. And during this year the Commission undertook to strengthen its relation with the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) by supporting the establishment of its office on Universal Availability of Publications (UAP). The UAP office will greatly enhance the quality of information services in underdeveloped countries.

The Commission continued as well to maintain official liaison with most of the major professional societies in the library and information field. These include the American Library Association (ALA), The American Society for Information Science (ASIS), the Special Libraries Association (SLA), the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). These are only a few of the many organizations with which the Commission has held valuable discussions over the past year.

The Coming Year

A number of activities will occupy the attention of the Commission during the coming year. Undoubtedly the most important of these will be final preparations for the White House Conference. The Conference provides a singular opportunity to gain perspective and to foresee new directions for library and information services. The Conference will identify some very important policy alternatives for consideration by the President and subsequently by the Congress. The Commission intends to ensure that the Conference is a complete success.

The Conference will be both a beginning and an end. It will mark the end of the careful process of gathering constructive new ideas from citizens throughout the country, but it will mark the very important beginning of an endeavor to implement those ideas. What will emerge will no doubt shape library and information services in a more effective way for years to come. The Commission looks forward to active participation in that crucial implementation process as well.

In addition to its White House Conference work, the Commission will proceed with its regular activities. These will include the establishment of new task forces to look at some problems of particular importance. The first of these will be a Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations which, among other things, will explore the delicate and sometimes fragile interaction between the government and the private sector as it relates to information production and dissemination practices. A task force on Access to Monographs is also expected to be active during the coming year. The work of this task force will parallel work done by the previous task force on Access to Periodicals and will scrutinize the kinds of access mechanisms that might be deployed to make access to monographic material more efficient and reliable.

Besides these very direct responsibilities, the Commission will be engaged at the policy level in a great number of information-related areas as they arise. Some topics that are sure to gain the Commission's attention during the coming year are: evolving plans for the National Periodicals Center, plans for the five-year review of the Copyright Act of 1976, the rewrite of the Communications Act of 1934, and revision of Title 44 of the United States Code, which establishes Federal Government printing policy and the depository library system.

Administration and Staffing

Because of the additional tasks associated with planning the White House Conference, a special staff team specifically assigned to Conference affairs is temporarily working with the permanent staff of the Commission. The Conference staff will continue to expand during the coming year and then will be disbanded after the Conference occurs and the Report to the President is complete. The permanent staff will remain at approximately the same level of manpower throughout. Both staffs report to the Executive Director of NCLIS who reports to the Commission. As of September 30, 1978, the staff consisted of the following.

List of Commission Staff

Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Director
Douglas S. Price, Deputy Director
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Associate Director
William D. Mathews, Staff Associate for Information Technology
Barbara K. Cranwell, Executive Secretary
Carl C. Thompson, Administrative Assistant
Dorothy S. Burgess, Secretary
Martha D. Quigley, Secretary

List of White House Conference Staff

Ruth Liepmann Tighe, Program Coordinator
Mary R. Power, Associate Program Coordinator
Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr., Program Planning Consultant
Kevin C. Flaherty, Program Planning Consultant
Ronald Linehan, Program Planning Consultant
L. Heather Nicoll, Program Planning Consultant
Jean-Anne South, Program Planning Consultant

Budget

The budget for the Commission for Fiscal Year 1978 was $598,000. Of this amount, approximately half was for salaries and benefits. An itemized fiscal statement may be found in Appendix VII.

Appendix I

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act

Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970
As amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 803, May 3, 1973

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act". National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate; Advice to President and Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries; Studies, surveys, etc.

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

Report to President and Congress.

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

Contract authority.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Hearings.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

Terms of office.

Compensation, travel expenses.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such

service for grade GS–18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service. 35 F.R. 6247. 83 Stat. 190.

(c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act. Professional and technical personnel, appointment. 80 Stat. 378.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS–18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1225 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix II

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action—A Summary

Appendix II

Toward A National Program For Library And Information Services: Goals For Action—A Summary

Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposes a National Program for Library and Information Services based on five assumptions:

First, that the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest. This national resource is the cumulated and growing record of much of our nation's and, indeed, the world's total cultural experience—intellectual, social, technological, and spiritual.

Second, that all people of the United States have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement, and thereby for the progress of society.

Third, that with the help of new technology and with national resolve, the disparate and discrete collections of recorded information in the United States can become, in due course, an integrated nationwide network.

Fourth, that the rights and interests of authors, publishers, and other providers of information be recognized in the national program in ways that maintain their economic and competitive viability.

Fifth, that legislation devised for the coherent development of library and information services will not undermine constitutionally-protected rights of personal privacy and intellectual freedom, and will preserve local, state, and regional autonomy.

In consonance with these assumptions the Commission has developed two major program objectives: (1) to strengthen or create, where needed, the human and material resources that are supportive of high quality library and information services; and (2) to join together the library and information facilities in the country, through a common pattern of organization, uniform standards, and shared communications, to form a nationwide network.

The Need For A National Program for Library And Information Services

The Resources

Information, whether in the raw form of empirical data or in the highly processed form we call "knowledge," has come to be regarded as a national resource as critical to the nation's well-being and security as any natural resource, such as water or coal. The wealth of popular, intellectual, scholarly, and research resources in the libraries and information facilities of the United States is one of the great strengths of the Nation. But like many resources, knowledge resources, uncoordinated in growth and usage, are being wasted.

In advanced societies, a substantial part of the culture is handed down to successive generations in recorded forms. This resource consists of books, journals, and other texts; of audio and visual materials; and of smaller units of data that can be separately manipulated, as by a computer. In recent years, these records have become increasingly varied through technological extensions of written words, pictures and sounds. For example, a significant part of the country's information is now on film, on video tapes, and in computer files. As the Nation's knowledge grows and the number of records increases, our dependence upon the records increases, and the need to gain access to them becomes more crucial. No society can advance beyond a certain point without effective access to its collective memory of record; or, conversely, an advanced society that loses control of the record will regress.

The Need for Access

Ready access to information and knowledge is essential to individual advancement as well as to national growth. People are individuals, each with unique informational, educational, psychological, and social needs. The need for information is felt at all levels of society, regardless of an individual's location, social condition, or intellectual achievement. The Commission is especially aware that much more must be done to understand and to satisfy the needs of special constituencies, such as ethnic minorities, the economically disadvantaged, the uneducated, the physically handicapped, the very young and the very old, as well as scientists, scholars, doctors, businessmen, and other professionals. The right information provided when it is needed, where it is needed, and in the form in which it is needed, improves the ability of any individual, or business, or government agency, to make wise decisions.

The Challenge

America has an abundance of recorded information. However, this precious resource is concentrated in a relatively small number of locations, often inaccessible to millions of people, and is lying largely untapped. The challenge is to find the means for making these resources available to more people through a system which will provide effective identification, location, and distribution services. Many local library facilities, designed for other times and conditions, can no longer cope with the ever-increasing volume of information produced in this country and abroad, nor can they satisfy the rapidly changing needs of our society. The deteriorating ability of some information facilities to meet essential needs is alarming. The nation must take steps now to strengthen and organize these resources into a coherent nationwide system, or it might soon face information chaos.

The Influence of Technology

Libraries are affected by four new technologies: computers, micrographics, telecommunications, and audiovisual media. The use of computers, audiovisual media, and micrographics has already been pioneered, but the direct application of computers has been focused mainly on housekeeping functions. The computer's potential for recording, analyzing, and retrieving information itself has not yet been fully explored. Community Antenna Television (CATV) promises the subscriber, by means of many channels, two-way communications of both pictures and sound, facsimile services, and access to data processing. The nation's future ability to handle information will depend on how well and how rapidly we can integrate new technological methods and devices with the mainstream of information activities.

A Threshold Issue

Resolution of the complex problem of copyright is crucial to cooperative programs and networks among libraries as well as to the creativity and economic viability of authorship and publishing. The judicially constructed doctrine of "fair use" provides only a partial answer, and the eventual solution must reconcile the rights and interests of the providers of information with those of the consumers. New understandings about copying from network resources, especially in the context of new technologies for reproduction and distribution, are needed to enable the library community to satisfy its legal and moral obligations to the author and publisher while meeting its institutional responsibility to its patrons.

The Rationale for Federal Involvement

The national program blends user needs for information with information technology in order to provide equity of access to what is, in fact, a major national resource. The implementation of a workable national program will require close cooperation between the Federal Government and the states, between the state and local governments, and between Federal and state governments and the private sector. Such cooperation is most appropriately fostered through Federal legislation.

Current Problems of Libraries

There are almost 90,000 libraries in the United States today. They vary in size and complexity from small village facilities with only a few shelves of books for recreational reading to large research libraries with magnificent collections on many subjects. Collectively, they are the foundation on which a nationwide network should be built.

The current problems of Federal, public, special, school, college and university, research and state libraries, are detailed in the full text of the national program. The following principal concerns are generalized from testimony taken at the Commission's regional hearings, from research studies and reports, and from conferences with professional and lay groups.

(1) The growth of libraries in the United States has been fragmented and uneven, leading to waste and duplication of the National knowledge resource and, for lack of common standards, creating obstacles to a cohesive national system.

(2) The distribution of library services is correlated with that of population and financial support. While some people have easy access to rich resources, others still lack the most elementary forms of service.

(3) The problems of people who lack even the most basic information services or are served only marginally must be identified and addressed.

(4) There is a limit to self-sufficiency in the ability of any library, even the largest public or research library, to satisfy its constituents.

(5) Special libraries with work-related goals serve at present only limited clienteles.

(6) Greater collaboration should be developed among libraries and the commercial and other private sector distributors of the newer information services.

(7) Funding at evey level is inadequate. A major change in Federal policy is needed to ensure mutually reinforcing funding formulas.
(8) New Federal legislation should give local libraries the incentive to join larger systems outside of their immediate jurisdictions.

Some Concerns of the Private Sector

The phrase "private sector" includes libraries and other organizations, for-profit and not-for-profit, that produce, process, and distribute information. Through publishing, indexing, abstracting, and other services, they perform vital functions in information transfer. The "information industry" directly or indirectly affects all elements of society, and the Commission considers it essential that information activities in the public and private sectors work in harmony with one another in consonance with the national interest.

A major concern of the private sector is its economic viability in view of the possibility that the sharing of resources through networks implies a loss of potential sales. Librarians, on the other hand, claim that networks will lead to greater information use and, hence, to increased sales. The Commission believes that the creators and consumers of information cannot exist without each other and that precautions should be taken to protect the economic balance between them. Another cause of alarm in the private sector is the dominance of the Federal Government as the largest single producer and disseminator of information in the United States. The question is whether the Federal Government or the private sector should publish and dissemininate information produced with public funds. The Commission believes that policy guidelines about the use of private agencies for the dissemination of public information are needed. The third major concern of the private sector is the copying of copyrighted materials from network resources, as noted above.

The Trend Toward Cooperative Action

Present Networking Activities

Librarians have long shared resources by such means as union catalogs and interlibrary loans. During recent years, encouraged by Federal and State leadership and funding, they have begun to evolve more formal, contractual "systems," "consortia," or "networks," a few of which, such as MEDLARS,[1] already benefit from computer and telecommunications technology in the provision of regional and local services from national resources. Typical of evolving networks are the intrastate programs in Washington, Ohio, Illinois, New York and California, and the interstate programs in New England, the Southeast and the Southwest. Increasingly, the search for fruitful ways to share the public knowledge resource crosses geographical, jurisdictional and type-of-library boundaries.

Although none of the existing library networks has reached full potential, a few have demonstrated the viability of resource sharing through electronic networking. An example is the not-for-profit Ohio College Library Center that now serves over 600 library terminals from a single computer at Columbus, Ohio. This system allows participants to access a large data base containing over one-and-a-half million catalog records, for the purpose of producing cards for local library catalogs, locating books in other libraries, and, eventually, providing such other services as search by subject, control of circulation records, and collection of management information.

Barriers to Cooperative Action

(1) The information agencies in the public and private sectors are growing more diverse, and the components—the libraries, the publishing industry, the indexing and abstracting services, the educational institutions and the various governments agencies—have had little experience in working together toward a common national goal.
(2) State, local, institutional, and private funding is unstable and insufficient, and is not designed to foster interjurisdictional cooperation.
(3) Traditional funding patterns will need to be changed to make them equally supportive of both local and nationwide objectives, because the provision of information service in many localities is still limited by taxes supporting a particular jurisdiction.
(4) No national guidelines exist to ensure the development of compatible statewide and multistate network services.

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[1] Medical Literature Access and Retrieval System.

(5) Many Federal libraries and information centers have neither adopted a fully-open policy toward serving the general public nor formed among themselves a Federal network.
(6) The attitude of librarians toward the new technologies and new conceptions of the role of the library in society is often negative.
(7) The library work force needed to plan, develop and operate cooperative networks is not yet being well enough trained to deal with nonprint materials or with computer and communication technologies.
(8) The nation does not yet have an official center to coordinate the processing and distribution of standard bibliographic records, including not only the records distributed by the Library of Congress, but also those produced by other public and private agencies in the current complex pattern of bibliographic services.
(9) A final obstacle to the sharing of resources is the lack of public knowledge about their existence and location.

The Recommended National Program

The recommended national program is an overall structure within which current deficiencies can be corrected and future requirements addressed. It would coordinate and reinforce all Federal and state efforts to support local and specialized information services.

Program Objectives

(1) Ensure that basic library and information services are adequate to meet the needs of all local communities.
(2) Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.
(3) Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.
(4) Ensure basic and continuing education for personnel essential to the implementation of the national program.
(5) Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service
(6) Encourage the private sector to become an active partner in the development of the national program.
(7) Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.

(8) Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Meeting the above eight priority objectives constitutes the sum of the Commission's proposed program. In some instances, existing programs would be strengthened or reoriented. In other cases, the Commission would initiate new programs, such as the nationwide network. Only by the melding of present and future cooperative systems into a national structure can the rich resources of this nation be fully exploited.

The Nationwide Network Concept

Major Federal Responsibilities

The Federal Government would force no library or other information service to join the network, but would provide technical inducements and funding incentives to state governments and the private sector to strengthen their ability to become effective components of a mutually reinforcing program.

(1) Encourage and promulgate standards. The Federal Government has a major responsibility to encourage and support efforts to develop the standards required to assure interconnection between intrastate networks, multistate networks and specialized networks in the public and private sectors, i.e., the standards for: (a) computer software, access and security protocols, data elements and codes; (b) bibliographic formats, films, computer tapes and sound recordings; (e) literary texts in machine-readable form; and (f) reprography and micrographics.

(2) Make unique and major resource collections available nationwide. Institutions with unique resources of national significance, such as the Harvard University Libraries, the New York Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Glass Information Center in Corning, New York, and the Chemical Abstracts Service, would be provided incremental funding to help extend their extramural services to the whole country.

(3) Develop centralized services for networking. While many services can be better managed locally, others might be sponsored centrally in either the public or private sector, for example, a national audiovisual repository, a national system of interlibrary communication, a national depository for the preservation of microform masters and "best copies" of all works of research value, a national periodical bank, and machine-readable data banks of articles and abstracts in the fields of language, literature, or musicology.

(4) Explore computer use. Computers have become indispensable tools of network operations, not only for routine clerical tasks, such as the dissemination of bibliographic information, the acquisition of books, catalog card production, and the control of circulation and serial records, but also for the retrieval of knowledge resources in machine-readable form. In addition to dedicated minicomputers for local internal processing, a nationwide network might be expected to employ centralized computer installations (a) for production of bibliographic data for use by local agencies throughout the country, and (b) for searching the knowledge resource itself to learn what is available where, to record new holdings and to arrange interlibrary delivery.

(5) Apply new forms of telecommunications. In order to place people in more immediate contact with the total national information resources, a future telecommunications system might eventually integrate teletype, audio, digital and video signals into a single system. The greatest boon to national access to the public knowledge resource would be free or reduced rates for educational and cultural use of the Federal Telecommunications System and satellite communication channels, at least until the traffic has reached an economically viable level.

(6) Support research and development. A Federal program of research and development, through grants and contracts, should address such problems as the application of new technologies, the relevance of services to different reader communities, the effects of new information systems on users, and the profession itself as it struggles with the dynamics of change.

(7) Foster cooperation with similar national and international programs. In order to tap the knowledge resources of the world, the national program should support such efforts as those of UNESCO's UNISIST project, the International Standards Office, the International Federation of Library Associations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Organizational Relationships and Supporting Responsibilities

In addition to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, key components of the national program are the fifty states, the Library of Congress, and the private sector. Each of the levels in the nationwide program should bear its share of the total financial burden.

Responsibilities of State Governments

The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the network which support national objectives and stimulate statewide and multistate library development. The state governments would accept the

major share of the cost of coordinating and supporting the intrastate components of the network, as well as part of the cost of participating in multistate planning. The states could participate most helpfully by enacting or updating library legislation and by establishing or strengthening state library agencies to administer state programs in the context of the national program.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to a state from its participation in a nationwide network are: (1) more information for its residents than it could possibly afford to amass through its own capital investment; (2) reduced interstate telecommunication costs; (3) access to computer software, data bases and technical equipment; (4) compatibility with national programs; (5) matching funding for bringing state and local resources up to acceptable standards; (6) matching funding to initiate network operations; and (7) the ability to invest mainly in immediate state and local needs while relying upon the national network for specialized material and services.

Responsibilities of the Private Sector

The private sector, as a major producer of cultural, scientific, technical, and industrial information, must work closely with the public sector in order to make the national network both useful and cost-effective. A new orientation to Federal funding and user economics might be required to harmonize the traditional library information systems with the newer commercial and other specialized information systems. The Commission believes that this area will require intensive study and full collaboration among many different organizations before a meaningful legislative recommendation can be developed.

Responsibilities of the Library of Congress

Although not so designated by law, the Library of Congress is *de facto* a National Library. The Commission believes that it should legally be so designated. In that role it should accept the following responsibilities in the national program: (1) expansion of its lending function to that of a National Lending Library of final resort; (2) expansion of coverage under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; (3) expansion of Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC); (4) the on-line distribution of the bibliographic data base to the various nodes of the national network; (5) an augmented reference service to support the national system for bibliographic service; (6) operation of a comprehensive National Serials Service; (7) establishment of a technical services center to provide training in, and information about, Library of Congress techniques and processes, with emphasis on automation; (8) development of improved access to state and local government publications; and (9) further implementation

of the National Program to preserve physically deteriorating library materials.

Proposed Legislation

Future legislation will have as its objective the nationwide network and will: (1) outline the role of the Federal Government, the national libraries, and the states; (2) specify the functions that should be performed centrally; (3) establish the basis for appropriate Federal-state and state-local matching funding; (4) establish a locus of Federal responsibility for implementing the policies and programs of the National Commission; (5) provide a framework for private sector participation; and (6) safeguard privacy, confidentiality, and freedom of expression.

Funding

Since 1956, with the passage of the Library Services Act, the Federal Government has provided funds for new services, library training and research, new building construction, aid to special groups, and interlibrary cooperation. In 1973 the Administration recommended the substitution of revenue sharing for categorical Federal grant programs. The preponderance of testimony to the Commission says that revenue sharing is not working for libraries. Recent actions by Congress have restored appropriations for many categorical aid programs, but, despite the proposed Library Partnership Act, the threat of discontinuance of those programs persists. Meanwhile, the Commission believes that the American public has not only accepted the principle of Federal funding for libraries, but has also equated it with Federal responsibility for education.

It is premature to stipulate criteria for requesting financial assistance from the Federal Government under the national program, but suggestions are herewith put forward for consideration. For example, each institution or agency wishing to participate in the network might be asked to:

(1) Request support only for programs that are consistent with national program aids and objectives;
(2) Be willing to subscribe to, and to utilize, national bibliographic, technical, and other standards;
(3) Provide assurance that successful programs basic to a library's mission and begun with Federal funds, will be sustained by the recipient for at least several years;
(4) Stipulate that Federal funds would not be used to offset or dilute financial responsibility at the local, regional, or state level;

(5) Match Federal funds with local or state funds according to a formula based on factors other than merely population or per capita income;
(6) Develop a mutually compatible formula for matching funds between the state and local governments similar to that between the state and Federal Government; and
(7) Adhere to the protocols and conventions of use established for a nationwide network.

Until a new funding policy for the national program is worked out and passed into legislation, the Commission strongly favors the continuation of categorical aid under existing titles.

Conclusion

The Commission believes that the country's library and information services are not yet organized to meet the needs of the Nation as a whole. The Nation must change direction by treating recorded knowledge as a national resource for the benefit of all people and the national welfare. The necessary changes in manpower development, in the application of technology, in Federal and state investment policy, in cooperative, interjurisdictional arrangements and in forms and styles of services will come about gradually; but the Commission is satisfied that the library and information communities are now prepared to work together in creating the strongest possible information services for the country. It urges the American people, through Federal, state, and local governments, and public and private institutions, to support a nationwide program of library and information service as a high-priority national goal.

Appendix III

White House Conference on Library and Information Services

Part A—Authorization

Part B—State and Territorial Conference Dates

Public Law 93-568
93rd Congress, S. J. Res. 40
December 31, 1974

Joint Resolution

To authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978, and for other purposes.

Whereas access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government; and 88 STAT. 1855

Whereas the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of libraries and information centers; and 88 STAT. 1856

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's libraries and information centers are essential if all Americans are to have reasonable access to adequate services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas new achievements in technology offer a potential for enabling libraries and information centers to serve the public more fully, expeditiously, and economically; and

Whereas maximum realization of the potential inherent in the use of advanced technology by libraries and information centers requires cooperation through planning for, and coordination of, the services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is developing plans for meeting national needs for library and information services and for coordinating activities to meet those needs; and

Whereas productive recommendations for expanding access to libraries and information services will require public understanding and support as well as that of public and private libraries and information centers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the President of the United States is authorized to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Authorization.

(b) (1) The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (hereinafter referred to as the "Conference") shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public, in accordance with the policies set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(2) The Conference shall be composed of, and bring together—

(A) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which provide library and information services to the public;

(B) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations (including professional and scholarly associations for the advancement of education and research);

(C) persons with special knowledge of, and special competence in, technology as it may be used for the improvement of library and information services; and

(D) representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, professional and lay people, and other members of the general public.

(c) (1) The Conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(2) In administering this joint resolution, the Commission shall—

(A) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of other Federal departments and agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(B) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the Conference; and

(C) prepare and make available background materials for the use of delegates to the Conference and associated State conferences, and prepare and distribute such reports of the Conference and associated State conferences as may be appropriate.

(3)(A) Each Federal department and agency is authorized and directed to cooperate with, and provide assistance to, the Commission upon its request under clause (A) of paragraph (2). For that purpose, each Federal department and agency is authorized to provide personnel to the Commission. The Commission shall be deemed to be a part of any executive or military department of which a request is made under clause (A) of paragraph (2).

(B) The Librarian of Congress is authorized to detail personnel to the Commission, upon request, to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this joint resolution.

(4) In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, the Commission is authorized to engage such personnel as may be necessary, without regard for the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive civil service, and without regard for chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

5 USC 101 et seq.
5 USC 5101, 5301.

(5) The Commission is authorized to publish and distribute for the Conference the reports authorized under this joint resolution.

Travel expenses, per diem.

(6) Members of the Conference may, while away from their homes or regular places of business and attending the Conference, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be allowed under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without pay. Such expenses may be paid by way of advances, reimbursement, or in installments as the Commission may determine.

Report to President, transmittal to Congress.

(d) A final report of the Conference, containing such findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than one hundred and twenty days following the close of the Conference, which final report shall be made public and, within ninety days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the President's recommendations with respect to such report.

Advisory committee, establishment.

(e)(1) There is hereby established a twenty-eight member advisory committee of the Conference composed of (A) at least three members of the Commission designated by the Chairman thereof; (B) five persons designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with no more than three being members of the House of Representatives; (C) five persons designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate with no more than three being members of the Senate; and (D) not more than fifteen persons appointed by the President. Such advisory committee shall assist and advise the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference. The Chairman of the Commission shall serve as Chairman of the Conference.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission is authorized, in his discretion, to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such advisory and technical committees as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

(3) Members of any committee established under this subsection who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conference, be entitled to receive compensation therefor at a rate fixed by the President but not exceeding the rate of pay specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime. Such members may, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. Compensation. 5 USC 5332 note.

(f) The Commission shall have authority to accept, on behalf of the Conference, in the name of the United States, grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement by the Commission in furtherance of the Conference. Such grants, gifts, or bequests offered the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter such grants, gifts, and bequests in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes of this joint resolution.

(g) For the purpose of this joint resolution, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. "State."

(h) There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitations such sums, but not to exceed $3,500,000, as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended. Appropriation.

Approved December 31, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 93-1056 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and
No. 93-1619 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 93-521 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare) and
No. 93-1409 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 119 (1973): Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 120 (1974): Dec. 12, considered and passed House, amended.
Dec. 13, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 16, Senate reconsidered and concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 19, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix III—Part B

White House Conference on Library and Information Services State and Territorial Conference Dates

State/Territory	Conference Dates
Alabama	1/07/79-1/09/79
Alaska	3/08/79-3/09/79
Arizona	11/29/78-12/01/78
Arkansas	11/15/78-11/17/78
California	3/02/79-3/04/79
Colorado	4/20/79-4/22/79
Connecticut	12/06/78-12/08/78
Delaware	10/19/78-10/21/78
District of Columbia	9/28/78-9/30/78
Florida	11/15/78-11/17/78
Georgia	9/15/77-9/16/77
Hawaii	6/11/78-6/13/78
Idaho	4/09/78-4/11/78
Illinois	11/12/78-11/14/78
Indiana	8/11/78-8/13/78
Iowa	3/27/79-3/29/79
Kansas	3/14/79-3/16/79
Kentucky	3/18/79-3/20/79
Louisiana	9/27/78-9/29/78
Maine	4/17/79-4/19/79
Maryland	10/12/78-10/14/78
Massachusetts	4/26/78-4/27/78
Michigan	3/27/79-3/28/79
Minnesota	9/10/78-9/12/78
Mississippi	2/25/79-2/27/79
Missouri	11/29/78-12/01/78
Montana	10/06/78-10/08/78
Nebraska	4/26/79-4/28/79
Nevada	11/26/78-11/28/78
New Hampshire	9/21/78-9/23/78
New Jersey	4/01/79-4/03/79
New Mexico	11/12/78-11/14/78
New York	6/05/78-6/07/78
North Carolina	10/19/78-10/21/78
North Dakota	9/28/78-9/30/78
Ohio	9/20/78-9/22/78
Oklahoma	4/30/78-5/02/78
Oregon	6/01/78-6/03/78
Pennsylvania	10/31/77-11/01/77
Rhode Island	4/06/79-4/08/79
South Carolina	3/15/79-3/17/79
South Dakota	No Conference
Tennessee	11/19/78-11/21/78
Texas	11/16/78-11/18/78
Utah	4/09/79-4/11/79
Vermont	4/26/79-4/27/79
Virginia	3/29/79-3/31/79
Washington	4/23/79-4/25/79
West Virginia	10/12/78-10/15/78
Wisconsin	9/17/78-9/19/78
Wyoming	4/04/79-4/07/79
American Samoa	3/21/78-3/23/78
Guam	11/30/78-12/02/78
Northern Mariana Islands	12/05/78-12/07/78
Puerto Rico	4/17/79-4/19/79
Trust Territory	12/10/78-12/12/78
Virgin Islands	9/29/78-9/30/78
U.S. Indians	10/20/78-10/22/78

Appendix IV

Advisory Committees

Part A—White House Conference Advisory Committee

Part B—National Periodicals System Advisory Committee

Appendix IV—Part A

White House Conference Advisory Committee

Name	Organization/Location
Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman[1]	Chairman, NCLIS President-Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies, Bennington, Vermont
John H. M. Chen[2]	Executive Director, National Library and Information Systems and Networks, Washington, D. C.
Walter W. Curley[2]	President, Gaylord Brothers, Inc. Syracuse, New York
Ann Heidbreder Eastman[2]	President, Women's National Book Association Blacksburg, Virginia
Oscar C. Everhart[2]	Chief Librarian, Miami Beach Public Library, Miami Beach, Florida
The Honarable William D. Ford[2]	United States House of Representatives
Marian G. Gallagher[2]	Professor and Librarian, University of Washington Law School, Seattle, Washington
David R. Gergen[2]	Free-lance Writer and Consultant (politics, economics, and media), McLean, Virginia
Donald T. Gibbs[2]	Librarian, Redwood Library and Athenaeum, Newport, Rhode Island

Esther Mae Henke[3]	Associate Director, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Alice B. Ihrig[2]	Civic and Community Leader Oak Lawn, Illinois
The Honorable Jacob K. Javits[4]	United States Senator
Kenneth Jernigan[2]	Director, Iowa Commission for the Blind Des Moines, Iowa
Samuel J. Martz[2]	Chairman of the Board, Memorial Bibles International, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee
Michael A. McCarroll[3]	Director of Lexington Books Lexington, Massachusetts
Besse Boehm Moore, Vice Chairman[5]	Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education Little Rock, Arkansas
Agnes M. Myers[2]	Librarian, Loretto Heights College Denver, Colorado
Edwin B. Parker[2]	Professor of Communication, Stanford University, Stanford, California
J. C. Redd[4]	President, J. C. Redd Pest Control Jackson, Mississippi
Elizabeth R. Ruffner[2]	Preservationist and Civic Leader Prescott, Arizona
Joseph H. Shubert[2]	State Librarian, New York Albany, New York
John T. Short[4]	Regional Manager, Coronet Media Avon, Connecticut
Jeanne Hurley Simon[3]	Attorney, Former Member of Illinois Assembly, Potomac, Maryland

John E. Velde, Jr.[5]	Private Business Hollywood, California
The Honorable Margaret S. Warden[4]	Montana State Senator, Library Trustee, Great Falls Public Library, Great Falls, Montana
Martha S. Williams[2]	Teacher, Detroit Public School System Detroit, Michigan
Virginia C. Young[4]	Chairman, Coordinating Board for Higher Education, Columbia, Missouri
Vacancy[6]	

[1] Ex Officio.
[2] Appointed by the President.
[3] Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
[4] Appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
[5] NCLIS Commissioner appointed by Commission Chairman.
[6] Due to resignation of Gene Shalit.

Appendix IV—Part B

National Periodicals System Advisory Committee

Richard W. Boss
Management Consultant
Information Systems
Consultants, Inc.
40 Prince Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Richard DeGennaro
Director
University of Pennsylvania
Libraries
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Laura Gasaway, Director
Law Library and Associate
Professor of Law
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Audrey Grosch, Professor
University of Minnesota
Libraries
Systems Department
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Jean Higginson
Assistant Director
(Interlending)
Public Services Branch
The National Library of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Betsy Humphreys
Assistant Head
Serial Records Section
The National Library of
Medicine
Bethesda, Maryland

Marlene Hurst, Manager
Publisher Relations and Product
Development
University Microfilms
International
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Thomas F. Jaques
State Librarian
Louisiana State Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Robert R. McClarren
(Chairman)
Director
North Suburban Library
System
Wheeling, Illinois

Thomas E. Sullivan
Associate Director
Indexing Services
H. W. Wilson Company
Bronx, New York

Sarah K. Thompson
Media Utilization Advisor
Interlibrary Loan Project
Bergen Community College
Paramus, New Jersey

David C. Weber, Director
University and Coordinate
Libraries
Stanford University
Stanford, Connecticut

Allan Wittman, Publisher
Wiley—Interscience Journals
John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
New York, New York

James Wood, Director
Bibliographic Support Division
Chemical Abstracts Service
Columbus, Ohio

NCLIS Commission Members

Joseph Becker
Robert W. Burns, Jr.

NCLIS Staff

Alphonse F. Trezza,
Executive Director

Vernon E. Palmour,
Staff Consultant

Official Observer

Charles S. Mill, President
American Business Press
New York, New York

Appendix V

Publications Currently Available from NCLIS

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Appendix V

Publications Currently Available From NCLIS

A. The National Program

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action. 1975. 106 p.

The program document. Provides the long-range planning framework for developing library and information policy.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, A Summary. October 1977. 14 p.

Summarizes the program document.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, An Overview. September 1978.

Brochure highlighting the program document.

B. Reports (listed in reverse chronological order)

Government Publications: Their Role in the National Program for Library and Information Services, by Bernard M. Fry. December 1978. 128 p.

Reviews current availability and accessibility of local, state and Federal Government publications. Discusses proposals for improvement, including a National Center for government publications.

The Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking. Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in the National Program. September 1978. 91 p.

Reviews school library participation in networking nationwide, its benefits and the problems hindering development. Recommendations are addressed to specific groups.

The Role of the Library of Congress in the Evolving National Network. Final report of a study conducted by Lawrence F. Buckland and William L. Basinski of Inforonics, Inc. Commissioned by the Library of Congress' National Network Development Office and funded by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. 1978. 141 p.

Describes a proposed role for the Library of Congress as a national bibliographic resource based on analysis of results of a survey of twenty-three libraries and network organizations.

American National Standards Committee Z39: Recommended Future Directions. Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39, Activities and Future Directions. February 1978. 63 p.

Reviews the activities of committee Z39. Recommends modifying its scope and activities to reflect the broader field of information transfer and administrative changes that would help accomplish this goal.

A Computer Network Protocol for Library and Information Science Applications. Prepared by the NCLIS/National Bureau of Standards Task Force on Computer Network Protocol. December 1977. 90 p.

Describes a proposed computer-to-computer protocol for electronic communication of digital information over a nationwide library bibliographic network, thereby clearing away a major technical roadblock which impeded establishment of a coherent network.

Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism, by King Research, Inc. A report on studies jointly funded by NCLIS, the National Science Foundation, and the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. October 1977. 251 p.

Presents the results of a study of the amount of photocopying of library materials by library staff in the United States libraries. Analyzes the implications of the new Copyright Law from the perspectives of libraries and publishers, and describes alternative payment mechanisms.

Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism, A Summary. October 1977. 13 p.

Summarizes the results of the Photocopy Study.

Effective Access to the Periodical Literature: A National Program. Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on a National Periodicals System. April 1977. 92 p.

Proposes a plan for a national periodicals system and the creation of a National Periodicals Center. The Library of Congress is recommended as the organization for developing, managing and operating the Center.

National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975: Resources Needed for Public and Academic Libraries and Public School Library/Media Centers. A study submitted by Boyd Ladd, consultant. March 1977. 277 p.

Juxtaposes two sets of data: "Indicators of Needs" for resources of measurable kinds in each of three categories of libraries (public, public school, and academic) and reports from these categories of libraries on their resources.

Improving State Aid to Public Libraries. Report prepared by the Urban Libraries Council by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. Published by NCLIS. February 1977. 65 p. Appendices.

Argues that public library development should be considered an integral part of the states mandate to provide public education. Documents the inadequacies of state-aid systems for public libraries and suggests a strategy for improvement.

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries. Study prepared by Government Studies and Systems, Inc., December 1976. 118 p. Appendix.

Presents results of an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Federal funding of public libraries and proposes the general design of a revised system.

National Information Policy. Report to the President of the United States submitted by the staff of the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy. Published by NCLIS. 1976. 233 p.

Discusses the need for a national information policy created by continuing advances in computer and communications technology. Describes the major policy issues and recommends the coordination of information policy formulation within the Executive Branch.

Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program. Final Report submitted by Vernon E. Palmour, Marcia C. Bellassai, and Nancy K. Roderer. August 1974. 267 p.

Defines a structure for allowing the organization of existing resource centers and bibliographic centers into a nationwide program for improved resource sharing.

Library and Information Service Needs of the Nation. Proceedings of a Conference on the Needs of Occupational, Ethnic, and Other Groups in the United States. Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra and Marcia J. Bates. August 1974. 314 p.

Proceedings and papers presented at the NCLIS User Conference, University of Denver, May 24-25, 1973. Also includes: "Information and Society," by Edwin Parker, pp. 9-50, and "Speculations on the Sociocultural Context of Public Information Provision in the Seventies and Beyond," by Marcia J. Bates, pp. 51-76.

Continuing Library and Information Science Education. Final report submitted by Elizabeth W. Stone. May 1974. Various paging.

Describes results of a study of the continuing education needs of library and information science personnel. Recommends the creation of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE).

Alternatives for Financing the Public Library. Study submitted by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. May 1974. 20 p.

Examines and evaluates the present pattern of public library financing and suggests alternatives to provide more adequate funding.

Several other documents relating to NCLIS, including earlier annual reports, hearing records and special studies have been produced over the years. Some of these are available from the Commission while others are out of print and may be obtained from the ERIC Clearinghouse. Interested persons may write to the Commission for a list of these publications and to inquire about their availability.

Appendix VI

Contracts and Task Forces Supported By The National Commission on Libraries And Information Science

TITLE DESCRIPTION	Committee on Coordination of National Bibliographic Control
CONTRACTOR	Council on Library Resources
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Lawrence Livingston
FUNDING	FY 1975—$5,000*; FY 1976—$6,000*; TQ 76–77—$7,000*

* NCLIS share. Additional funding provided by NSF and CLR.

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
Henriette Avram	Director, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
W. T. Brandhorst	Director, ERIC Processing and Reference Facility, Washington, D.C.
James Carmon	Assistant Vice Chancellor for Computing Systems, University of Georgia
Carol Nemeyer	Senior Associate, Association of American Publishers, Washington, D.C.
Jerrold Orne	Professor of Library Science, University of North Carolina
Ronald Wigington	Director of Research and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio

Commissioner	Staff
Frederick Burkhardt	Alphonse F. Trezza

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Project MEDIABASE; Bibliographic Control of Nonprint Media
CONTRACTOR	Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT)
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Howard Hitchens
FUNDING	$17,778*
DURATION	12 Months

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
Wesley Doak	Library Consultant, Library Development Services Bureau, California State Library, Sacramento, California
Janice Gallinger	Director of Library Services, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, New Hampshire
Kay D. Guiles	Assistant to the Principal Descriptive Cataloger, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Emery Koltay	Director, Ser. Bibliography and Standards, R. R. Bowker Company, New York, New York
Suzanne Massonneau	Assistant Director, Technical Services, Guy W. Bailey Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont
Jean McCauley	Chief, Information Branch, National Audiovisual Center (NAC), General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

* NCLIS share. Additional funding provided by AECT.

William Quinly	Coordinator, Media Education, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
Tom Risner	Director, National Information Center on Educational Media, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, California
Vivian Schrader	Head, Audiovisual Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Processing Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Lee Szklennik	Director of Audiovisual Activities, Office of Information for the Armed Forces (OASD), Office of the Secretary of Defense, Arlington, Virginia
Judith Yarborough	Associate Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources (SCRDT), Stanford University, Stanford, California

Commissioners	Staff
Joseph Becker Julia Li Wu	Ruth L. Tighe

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Task Force on Computer-to-Computer Protocols
CONTRACTOR	National Bureau of Standards
COORDINATOR	John L. Little
FUNDING	$70,700*
DURATION	15 Months

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
James K. Barrentine	Assistant Director, Research and Development Division, Ohio College Library Center, Columbus, Ohio.
Hanan S. Bell	Group Leader for Development, Ballots Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California.
David C. Hartmann	Senior Information Systems Analyst, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Nick A. Farmer	Developments Project Manager, System Development Department, Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio.
James G. Hale, Jr.	Systems Support Officer, SADPO, New York Public Library, New York, New York.
Clarice I. MacDonald	Supervisor for On-Line Information Systems, Boeing Computer Service, Seattle, Washington.
William D. Mathews	Director, Systems Division, New England Library Information Network, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

* NCLIS share. Additional support provided by National Bureau of Standards.

Consultants:

Name	Title/Organization
Arthur J. Caisse	Tymnet Three Development Manager, Tymshare Corporation, Cupertino, California.
John D. Day	Systems Analyst, Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Houston, Texas.
Philip L. Long	President, Philip Long Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.
Jack Speer	Director of Library Information Services, Informatics, Inc., Rockville, Maryland.
Barbara R. Sternick	Head, Data Communications Branch, National Library of Medicine, Rockville, Maryland.
Barry D. Wessler	Director of Network Interfaces, Telenet Communications, Washington, D.C.
David Wolverton	Vice President for Administration, Brodart, Inc., Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Other Participants

Henriette Avram	Director, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
George E. Clark, Jr.	Acting Chief, Data Acquisitions and Storage Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
Madeline Henderson	Chief, Computer Information Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
Stephen R. Kimbleton	Chief, Computer Networking Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
Albrecht J. Neumann	Computer Specialist, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

Thomas N. Pyke, Jr.	Chief, Computer Systems Engineering Division, Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

Commissioners	Staff
Andrew A. Aines	Ruth L. Tighe
Joseph Becker	(Serves as Chairman)
	Alphonse F. Trezza

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking
FUNDING	$26,274.95
DURATION	13 Months

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Don C. Adcock	Director of Library Services, School District No. 41, Glen Ellyn, Illinois
D. Philip Baker	Coordinator of Media Programs, Stamford Public Schools, Stamford, Connecticut
David R. Bender	Administrator, School Media Services Office, Division of Library Development and Services, Maryland State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland
Dorothy W. Blake	Coordinator of Planning for Media Resources and Utilization, Atlanta Public Schools, Atlanta, Georgia
Anne Marie Falsone	Assistant Commissioner, Office of Library Services, Colorado Department of Education, Denver, Colorado
Bernard Franckowiak	Associate Professor, School of Librarianship FM 30, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
John M. Franco	Superintendent of Schools, City School District of Rochester, Rochester, New York
Mildred P. Frary	Director, Library Services, Los Angeles City Schools, Los Angeles, California
Jane Anne Hannigan	School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York, New York

Dawn H. Heller	Media Services Coordinator, Riverside-Brookfield High School, Riverside, Illinois
Richard B. Hills	Assistant Superintendent for Instruction, Alexandria City Public Schools, Alexandria, Virginia
Phyllis Land	Director, Division of Instructional Media, Indiana Department of Public Instruction, Indianapolis, Indiana
Patricia Mautino	Director, Curriculum Resource Center, Oswego County BOCES, Mexico, New York
Peggy L. Pfeiffer	Director, Instructional Materials Center, Jefferson High School, Lafayette, Indiana
George N. Smith	Superintendent of Schools, Mesa Public Schools, Mesa, Arizona
Richard J. Sorensen	State School Library Media Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Madison, Wisconsin
Louise V. Sutherland	Education Program Specialist, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.
Johanna S. Wood	Assistant Director of Libraries, Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC), Office of Instruction, Public Schools of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.
Blanche Woolls	Associate Professor, University of Pittsburgh—GSLIS, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Commissioners

Marian P. Leith
Julia Li Wu

Staff

Christina Carr Young
Alphonse F. Trezza
(Serves as Chairman)

Resource Staff

Alice E. Fite
Executive Secretary,
American Association of
School Librarians,
Chicago, Illinois

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39, Activities and Future Directions
FUNDING	$11,702.64
DURATION	8 Months

Task Force Members:

Name and Title	Representing Organization
Joseph Becker President Becker and Hayes, Inc.	Chairman, Task Force on Z39 NCLIS Commissioner
John E. Creps, Jr. Executive Director Engineering Index	National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services
John T. Corrigan* Editor, Catholic Library World Catholic Library Association	Council of National Library Associations
Melvin S. Day Deputy Director National Library of Medicine	American Federation of Information Processing Societies
Efren W. Gonzalez Manager Science Information Service Bristol-Myers Products	Council of National Library Associations
Mary Herner Executive Vice President Herner and Company	Information Industry Association
Joseph H. Howard Director, Processing Department Library of Conrgess	Library of Congress

* Replaced Efren W. Gonzalez before the last Task Force meeting.

Ben-Ami Lipetz Editor Information Science Abstracts	American Society for Information Science
John G. Lorenz Executive Director Association of Research Libraries	Association of Research Libraries
Frank E. McKenna Executive Director Special Libraries Association	Special Libraries Association
Margaret K. Park Manager, Information Service Computer Center University of Georgia	Association of Information and Dissemination Centers
Sandra K. Paul Director, Cost Accounting and Inventory Management Random House	Association of American Publishers
David L. Staiger Director of Publications American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	Council of Engineering and Scientific Society Executives
Pat Woodrum Director Tulsa City-County Library System	American Library Association

Resource Persons

Lee Burchinal Director Division of Science Information National Science Foundation	National Science Foundation

Appendix VII

Fiscal Statement

Appendix VII

FY 1978

Fiscal Statement

Appropriation	$598,000
Total	$598,000
Expenditures	
Compensation for personnel	
Staff	$225,402
Commission members	46,331
Benefits	22,878
Subtotal	$294,611
Operating expenses	
Office rental, utilities and communications	$30,020
Equipment, furniture and furnishings	30,299
Government services	7,819
Printing and reproduction	42,713
Planning, policy, and management evaluations and studies	56,329
Supplies and miscellaneous	6,219
Travel and per diem	69,818
Subtotal	$250,217
Interagency contracts and disbursements (Library of Congress)	53,000
Subtotal	53,000
Returned to U.S. Treasury	172
Total	$598,000

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